FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 067 *4 April 1980*

ARGENTINA

Nuclear Ties With U.S., USSR, Brazil Discussed B 1
Terrorists Given Sentences of Up to 23 Years B 1
LA PRENSA Attacks Government's Grain Embargo Stance [29 Mar] B 2
Briefs: Color TV Broadcasting B 2

BRAZIL

O ESTADO Analyzes Current Political Process [30 Mar] D 1
Oil Imported From Kuwait, Iran To Cost More [O GLOBO 2 Apr] D 2
Soybean Export Ceiling Set After Repeal of Tax [O GLOBO 2 Apr] D 2
Briefs: Inflation Rate D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Rojas To Depart for Spain E 1
Ministry Bans Congress by Alleged Marxist Group E 1
Relations With Philippines Seen Remaining Cool E 1

COLOMBIA

Guerrillas Release Two More Hostages, No Ambassadors F 1
Government Begins 10th Round of Talks With M-19 F 1
Talks Apparently Fail F 1
Communique on 10th Dialog F 1
Army Reportedly Has Five Embassy Attack Plans [Havana International] F 1
Military Allows Newsmen To Move Closer to Embassy F 2
Judge Says Hostage Situation Will Be Solved Soon F 2
Third Dialog on Ocean Limits With Venezuela Ends F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos' Reform Proposals Elicit Rejection G 1
Feraud Discusses Special Congressional Session G 2

PARAGUAY

Rights Panel Condemns Handling of Peasant Incident [ABC COLOR 1 Apr] H 1
Exile Labor Group Assails Stroessner Regime H 1
Briefs: FRG Credit H 1

PERU

Communist Party Issues Statement Attacking Regime J 1

PANAMA

Presidential Office Issues Communique on Senate Vote N 1
[STAR AND HERALD 2 Apr]
MATUTINO Comments on Royo Speech, U.S. 'Violations' [3 Apr] N 1
PDC Criticizes President Royo's 1 Apri Speech [CRITICA 3 Apr] N 2
Appointment of New Ambassador to U.S. Announced N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Labor Federation Attacks Junta, Imperialism P 1
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 2 Apr]
BPR Blames Imperialism, Junta for Funeral Incident P 2
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 2 Apr]
FPL Communique Discusses Widespread Violence P 3
FPL Sends Greetings to Nicaragua on 10th Anniversary P 5
AFP: Tacit Truce Observed During Holy Week P 6

HONDURAS

Ministry Suspends Travel Permits to El Salvador P 7
President Says Literacy Campaign To Begin 7 Apr P 7

NICARAGUA

Official Explains Incentives for Private Sector [BARRICADA 29 Mar] P 8
Statistics System To Receive Cuban Aid [BARRICADA 27 Mar] P 10
Commentary: Income Tax Law Redistributes Profits P 11
Wave of Arrests Reported in Rivas [LA PRENSA 31 Mar] P 11
Delegation Discusses Tour of Socialist Countries P 11
PSC Spokesman Discusses Revolution, Refutes Charges P 12
[LA PRENSA 30 Mar]

CUBA

Talks With Venezuela on Asylum Issue Begin Q 1
1979 Trade With USSR Reported; Cooperation To Increase Q 1
Comparative Law Seminar Led by U.S. Black Lawyers Opens Q 1
Peace Movement Reiterates Solidarity With U.S. Blacks Q 2
U.S. Aid to El Salvador Strongly Assailed Q 2
Officials Sign Condolences Book at Vietnamese Embassy Q 3
Briefs: Outgoing Ambassador to Belgium Q 3

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Small To Visit U.S.; Manley Explains Economic Situation S 1
Government Refutes Report of Foreign Debt Default S 2
International Assistance for Economic Program Sought S 2

NUCLEAR TIES WITH U.S., USSR, BRAZIL DISCUSSED

PY031952 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Apr (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has stated that since the supplying of enriched uranium to Argentina by the United States is in doubt "we are looking for other suppliers."

In a statement he made to the press at Cordoba's international airport last night shortly before returning to the federal capital, Castro Madero said that this extremely important element is used in research, reaction [reaccion] and irradiation reactors.

Asked about the difference between the safeguards offered by Argentina and those demanded by the United States, he pointed out that Argentina believes it must offer those guarantees it can on the basis of the technology it receives. There is some sort of relationship between the technology the country receives and the guarantees it should give. For its part, the United States is much more drastic in this respect, since it wished to have a commitment from all countries, including Argentina, that all present and future installations would be covered by safeguards.

Asked about the plans for an operation of fuel element factories, he said that everything has been going well and that a factory would be ready by June. He added: We are concluding the establishment of an enterprise which will be owned partly by the CNEA and partly by private concerns. The purpose is to make the best possible use of resources and obtain the cheapest possible fuel.

Regarding cooperation with the Soviet Union, Castro Madero said that it is more or less up to Argentina to make the decision. There is a good disposition on the part of the Soviets to cooperate with the Argentine nuclear plan. It is up to us to take the next step.

Regarding specific plans for cooperation with Brazil, he said that the idea is to help each other in the supplying of nuclear components. Brazil has a large factory for major components it wishes to use as soon as possible because the Brazilian nuclear program is a little behind schedule, and thus the Brazilians seek to participate in Atucha II.

He added: This will, of course, be acceptable if the Brazilians complement our national industry. Argentina could provide Brazil with the fuel rod containers they lack. Thus, in this respect, some complementary action could take place in this field and in the areas of security, information exchange and training, either in Embalse or Atucha. There is also a possibility of exhanging radioisotopes whenever we or they are unable to produce them.

He added: They are also interested in learning about our methods of separating uranium, since they will exploit the Poco de Caldas deposit.

TERRORISTS GIVEN SENTENCES OF UP TO 23 YEARS

PY030227 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (NA)--The federal criminal and correctional appeals court today sentenced 13 terrorists belonging to the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) to sentences of up to 23 years for having been found guilty of murder, assault and robbery and for the unsuccessful attack against the heaquarters of the military medical corps in 1973.

The court has sentenced Gabriel Francisco de Benedetti to 23 years in prison; Ruben Oscar Suarez, Martin Ricardo Marco, Alberto Clodomiro Elizalde Leal, Arturo Vivanco and Ramon Alberto Gomez to 20 years; Rodolfo Omar Rodriguez, Alejandro Enrique Ferreyra Beltran, Oscar Hector Mattwes and Ricardo Alfredo Anguita to 18 years; and Carlos Tomas Ponce de Leon and Miguel Angel Lopez to 19 years.

The chief of the terrorists, Pedro Luiz Cazes Camerero, was also included in the trial.

Judge Marquardt had sentenced Cazes Camarero to 20 years in prison, but the appeals court has now reduced that sentence to 5 years in prison due to the lack of proof regarding participation in the attack and in view of the principle of benefit of the doubt.

LA PRENSA ATTACKS GOVERNMENT'S GRAIN EMBARGO STANCE

PY020101 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "An Indefensible Attitude"]

[Excerpts] From the moment that our government announced its decision not to support the grain embargo proposed by the United States due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan many arguments have been put forward which tend to support that attitude, but they have only served to make transparent a position in which contradictions abound.

It must be remembered that the foreign minister's statement regarding President Carter's proposal contained questionable points, which we identified at that time. To begin with, the foreign minister's statement expressed a solidarity with Western civilization which has no basis in practical measures. There is little value in citing respect for national sovereignties and extolling the principle of self-determination of nations if in the face of an open injustice committed against one of them the necessary steps are not taken to punish and contain the aggressor.

Invasions and military occupations such as the one we are commenting on are far from being conflicts between two nations, because due to their nature and scope they imply a serious attack against the civilized community. Along with the small Afghan nation, all independent and free countries have suffered from the aggression of the powerful Russian nation, because it has been directed against the norms of universal coexistence.

It can hardly be presumed that the brutal Soviet attack against Afghanistan can be righted with timid statements of verbal condemnation or equivocal phrases that avoid a frank characterization of the events. Expressions of repudiation have not been lacking, but the invading troops remain in their emplacements. Applying economic measures could have worked a change in the situation, but on this point there was a lack of the necessary agreement and decision.

BRIEFS

COLOR TV BROADCASTING--Resistencia, 1 Apr (TELAM)--Television Channel No 9 of Resistencia will start broadcasting color television programs today. The channel will air experimental broadcasts for 1 hour every day during April and will start its official broadcasts on 1 May. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1447 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY]

O ESTADO ANALYZES CURRENT POLITICAL PROCESS

PY040010 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Mar 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Desire To Remain in Power"]

[Excerpt] We sometimes ask ourselves just what the real aims of the central government's actions are--actions which are fundamentally contrary to its statements and its declared intentions. The abrogation of the exceptional rules, accomplished through Amendment No 11, represented the fulfillment of a promise that had been made many times (although the reestablishment of constitutional order was somewhat curtailed by the famous "safeguards") and the amnesty law, especially its regulatory decree, equally honored the president's commitment. The rest of the government's political project, however, is hard to understand by those who analyze political facts, and it is even more confusing for the common individual.

For example, observe the party reorganization process. It was known that the government in making it possible to create new political parties wanted to put an end--by dividing the opposition--to the regime of plebiscites that had been instituted by the two-party system. This was the only way of avoiding another disastrous judgment on the revolution at the ballot boxes. Thus, up to this point the theoretical proposition could be accepted with reservations, but in practice matters took a different turn, especially after the death of Minister Petronio Portella.

Contriving situations and throwing its weight around, the government not only provoked what became known as the implosion of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, but it also condemned to minority status the Popular Party [PP] and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and produced a chaos of political parties, fraught with obvious dangers for both the opposition and the state of law. As a result, a common topic of conversation among opposition leaders now is the merger of the opposition parties into a single party to insure the survival of the opposition.

The government is acting the same way regarding the electoral process itself. Its avowed intention is to open the channels of communication between the nation and the state by establishing direct elections for state governors and by putting an end to that character who has been dubbed the "bionic senator." In reality, rather than permitting the Lobao Amendment to be implemented, the government turned on all of its persuasive, coercive and maneuvering power to force the Social Democratic Party [PDS] to betray right at the start the party program to which it had boastfully subscribed some weeks before. The same thing is happening now with the so-called Falcao Law, which instead of being revoked will be amended--for the better, according to the justice minister--in order to keep the parties which may eventually become organized from carrying their political messages to the people. And last but not least, the question of the "district vote," now combined with the technicality of the "intraparty subgroup" [sublegenda] in the elections for governors (and let us not forget the vote of the illiterates), is frequently being raised to remind politicians that the government has the power, through its congressional majority, to steer the process, to change the rules of the game whenever it deems it convenient and to keep the nation from expressing itself with complete freedom--a promise which is constantly said to be the solemn commitment of the 1964 revolution.

What is amazing in this playing--this is the exact word--with the political and moral sensibilities of the nation is that the reason behind it cannot be discovered. When totalitarian parties seize power either indirectly or through a revolution, we know that they will use it to impose their own concept of the world on the society as a whole, to trample individual freedom and to gag the opposition. When democratic parties assume the government, we know that they will use it as an instrument to realize their own view of the relationship between individuals and things. When the defenders of the corporate state take over the state apparatus, it can logically be expected that they will institute capitalism of the state. But for what do the "holders of power" in Brazil want power? To defend free enterprise? The growing participation of the state in the country's economy tells us that the answer is no. To establish morality in the management of public affairs? Past and current events reveal that this is the least concern of those in government. To make Brazil into a power? Our energy and international policies prove the contrary, not to mention the perfunctory treatment given to education and public health. For what then do the "holders of power" in Brazil want to remain in power forever?

OIL IMPORTED FROM KUWAIT, IRAN TO COST MORE

PY040212 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Kuwait has announced a 10-percent increase in the oil price being charged to Brazil, currently ($26 per barrel), and a reformulation of its contracts so that half of the oil it supplies will have a $6 surcharge per barrel. This means that Brazil will have to pay $448,000 more per day for the 80,000 barrels it gets from Kuwait, which is 8 percent of Brazil's daily oil imports.

Iran has also announced a new increase of $2 per barrel beginning 21 April. Since 60,000 barrels are bought from Iran daily, Brazil will have an additional expense of $120,000 per day on imports from that country. These increases reflect the tendency toward the establishment of a new oil price level in this second quarter of the year.

SOYBEAN EXPORT CEILING SET AFTER REPEAL OF TAX

PY040226 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] The government last night eliminated the export tax on soybeans and soybean byproducts. The National Monetary Council will drop as of today the 13-percent tax on soybean grains, the 28-percent tax on soybean oil and the 5-percent tax on soybean meal.

To offset the possible consequences of this tax elimination on internal supply, the government has set a ceiling of 7.5 million tons on soybean meal exports, 10.5 million tons on soybean grain exports and 800,000 tons on soybean oil exports.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE--According to a Gertulio Vargas Foundation report, the inflation rate reached 6.6 percent in March. According to the foundation, the inflation rate for March was much higher than predicted by officials. The inflation rate for the last 12 months is 80.8 percent. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS TO DEPART FOR SPAIN

PY031937 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames will leave for Madrid this afternoon on a 10-day unofficial visit. In the Spanish capital, he will end his ambassadorial mission, bid farewell to Spanish officials, and make arrangements to return his family to the Chilean capital.

MINISTRY BANS CONGRESS BY ALLEGED MARXIST GROUP

PY031941 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text of official communique issued by the Interior Ministry in Santiago on 3 April]

[Text] The Interior Ministry has denied the authorization requested by the self-styled National Group of Youth and Cultural Centers, which is not legally recognized and which is a front organization for international Marxism, to hold a national congress in Santiago this month.

This group is closely linked to communist-controlled international organizations that have been continuously engaged in anti-Chilean activities. The people should be alert and not let themselves be caught unaware by this type of maneuver. The organizers of this congress are hereby notified of this resolution and must observe the appropriate laws.

RELATIONS WITH PHILIPPINES SEEN REMAINING COOL

PY031324 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Excerpts] After 10 days, the annoying incident with the Philippine Government caused by the sudden suspension of the president's trip to Manila on 22 March has been laid to rest.

It has been unofficially announced that Adm Carlos Lemay, our ambassador to the Philippines, will not return to Manila. It has been revealed at the Foreign Ministry that it was said last week already that Admiral Lemay had resigned. Anyway, Chilean-Philippine relations will reportedly continue at the charge d'affaires level as of now because the Philippines has no embassy in Santiago. It has an ambassador in Buenos Aires who is, or should be, because he has not been accredited here yet, concurrent ambassador in this capital.

The Chilean official communique does not say so, but observers predict that, despite the happy conclusion of the incident, Chilean-Philippine relations will descend several rungs on the ladder of official contacts between the two countries.

GUERRILLAS RELEASE TWO MORE HOSTAGES, NO AMBASSADORS

PA031814 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1805 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The leftist guerrillas of the 19 April Movement released 2 of the 27 hostages they are keeping at the Dominican Embassy today because it is Holy Thursday. According to an official source, the two persons released are Mario Guzman, a Dominican citizen, and Edgar Hernandez, a Foreign Ministry official. The two men were attending the reception offered by the Dominican Embassy on 27 February when the guerrillas took over the embassy. Guzman and Hernandez were immediately taken to the military hospital to undergo a routine checkup.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS 10TH ROUND OF TALKS WITH M-19

PA032035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2017 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--The negotiations concerning the hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota were resumed at 1508 (2008 GMT).

This 10th dialog, as on other occasions, is being held inside a van parked in front of the embassy occupied since 27 February by the 19 April Movement (M-19).

Talks Apparently Fail

PA032039 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--The 10th round of talks on the Dominican Embassy, where 11 ambassadors are being held hostage, lasted 15 minutes and ended here today in apparent failure.

The newsmen noticed that the 19 April Movement mediator, a hooded guerrilla, made a negative sign with her hand to mean that the negotiations were at a standstill.

Communique on 10th Dialog

PA040154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--The presidency has officially announced that the extremist 19 April Movement (M-19) occupying the Dominican Embassy here responded today to the memorandum that the government delivered to it 2 days ago.

The communique on the 10th meeting between the extremists and the official envoys, held today for a period of 14 minutes, provides no details about this response. It merely indicates that a new dialog will be held on Monday, 7 April. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0144 GMT on 4 April reports that the 11th meeting between the government and M-19 will be held at 2030 GMT on 7 April.]

ARMY REPORTEDLY HAS FIVE EMBASSY ATTACK PLANS

PA040252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan newspaper EL NACIONAL has reported that the Colombian armed forces have prepared five plans for attacking the Dominican Embassy, where diplomatic hostages from 16 countries have been held hostage since 27 February.

MILITARY ALLOWS NEWSMEN TO MOVE CLOSER TO EMBASSY

PA021735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1348 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--It has been learned here that the local and foreign newsmen covering the **events** at the Dominican Embassy were given facilities today to carry out their work and were allowed within 50 meters of the embassy.

The military authorities, who are coordinating the operations in the vicinity of the embassy, allowed the newsmen to return to a small park from which flash reports were sent at the beginning of the siege. The newsmen had been withdrawn to a point 90 meters away from the embassy. In addition, several usually busy streets which had been closed since the embassy takeover on 27 February have now been opened to traffic, with the exception of 30th Avenue, which passes right in front of the Dominican Embassy.

On another subject, about 200 merchants in the area today asked the government to pay them an indemnity for the large economic losses they have sufferred due to the embassy incidents.

JUDGE SAYS HOSTAGE SITUATION WILL BE SOLVED SOON

PA011915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1342 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 1 Apr (EFE)--Rafael Poveda Alfonso, president of the recently created higher court for the administration of Colombian justice [Corte Superior de la Adjudicatura Colombiana], said here today that the case of the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota "will not be prolonged."

Poveda Alfonso, also former chief of the administrative department of security, said that the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala is determined to put an end to this drama within a framework of caution and talent. "I believe," the judge said, "that this situation will be solved soon and based on this I feel that the drama will be ended anytime now."

The president called on the higher court as part of his consultations to solve the embassy occupation by the 19 April Movement. According to Poveda Alfonso, "we offered a formula which was of course subject to criticism but in the end this formula became a decree which speeds up the courts-martial." There are still 27 persons, 11 of them ambassadors, being held hostage at the Dominican Embassy since 27 February.

THIRD DIALOG ON OCEAN LIMITS WITH VENEZUELA ENDS

PA032029 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan and Colombian plenipotentiary delegates have concluded in Cali their third round of bilateral negotiations for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas with significant progress.

They agreed to hold the fourth round of talks in Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, on 23 May. The delegations issued a communique at the end of the meeting last night. In it, they expressed satisfaction with the open, cordial and useful way in which the talks were held, **noting** that significant progress was made in the attempt to reach the goal entrusted to them. Julio Londono, head of the Colombian delegation, said that technical, legal and economic aspects of the demarcation were discussed during the 6-day meeting, adding that political aspects which correspond to the presidents of the two nations were put aside.

ROLDOS' REFORM PROPOSALS ELICIT WAVE OF REJECTION

PA040054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[By Victor Hinostroza]

[Text] Quito, 3 Apr (AFP)--Political circles indicated here today that surprise and rejection were the first reactions in Ecuador when the constitutional reforms, proposed by President Jaime Roldos as a means of ending the power conflict between the executive and the legislative branches, were announced.

The media reported that various political and labor sectors unanimously voiced their opposition to one of the president's proposals which would give him the power to dissolve the Congress at least once.

The paper EL COMERCIO published a front-page editorial indicating that the government's proposal to resolve the current political crisis represents no less than an adventure posing unforeseeable dangers which could end democratic and institutional stability thus far advocated and, therefore, is neither acceptable nor advisable.

In its political analysis, EL COMERCIO, the most influential newspaper in the country, blamed Concentration of Popular Forces leader Assad Bucaram for Ecuador's uncertain situation--as Bucaram is the protagonist of the conflict with President Roldos--but deemed unacceptable the government's proposal concerning the constitutional reforms it has requested from Congress.

Roldos has convoked a special congressional session for Monday that will either approve or reject a package of constitutional reforms, including a request for power to dissolve Congress. If the Congress rejects the package reforms, the executive branch will convoke a plebiscite.

Assad Bucaram, President of the Chamber of Representatives, reacted by accusing the government of wanting to take a step toward an institutionalized dictatorship. According to him, the idea is to make Congress disappear. He accused President Roldos of trying to rule with supreme powers, by taking over the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the Guarantees Tribunal and by silencing the political parties through the elections.

The strongest rejection came from the Chamber of Representatives, where all political forces united, except for the Popular Democracy, which supports the government. Certain parliamentarians indicated that the idea of eliminating Congress is very dangerous because the storm that is being provoked could wipe them all out. They also added that parliament will become a solidarity front to defend democracy.

Congress Vice President and Conservative Party director Rafael Armijos commented that the presidential proposal greatly surprised him because it would transform the entire system currently in effect in the country. We expected something important, he added, but not something this absurd. According to him, it is not the legislators who will have to go home, but the authors of the project.

For his part, former President of the Republic Otto Arosemena Gomez has termed the power the executive branch wants to obtain an invention poorly copied from France.

Meanwhile, Liberal legislator Eudoro Loor noted that the only thing sought is the elimination of the national representatives, including Bucaram, Otto Arosemena and Leon Febres Cordero, who have been accused of forming an alliance to destroy democracy.

According to Liberal leader and former presidential candidate Raul Clemente Huerta, the reforms proposed by the executive branch represent a retrogression in the path toward republican restoration, since the sovereign will that elected the representatives is not being respected.

Finally, Guayaquil Archbishop Bernardino Echeverria commented that the scope of these constitutional reforms is very serious, particulary that which concerns the suppression of Congress, even if it is just once. He explained that these drastic measures are unusual in our democratic lives.

In view of this wave of rejection, Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum responded that one cannot talk about a constitutional dictatorship and that the president is not requesting dictatorial measures. The minister argued that the purpose of these reforms is to try to obtain certain emergency legal provisions, which are essential for making the Constitution more effective.

According to him situations such as the one currently confronting our country--that of conflict between two branches of power--could lead to a dictatorship. We do not want that, he affirmed. That is why, he added, we have chosen a constitutional path in order to save the situation.

FERAUD DISCUSSES SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

PA021452 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has reiterated the importance of the amendments to the Constitution and that the Chamber of Representatives should cooperate in making them possible in order to consolidate democracy in the country and to allow President Roldos' administration to do a positive job. Minister Feraud Blum referred to the constitutional amendments in the following terms:

[Begin recording] According to the Constitution, this bill must be submitted to the Chamber of Representatives. For this reason, the President of the Republic, according to power granted him by Article 64 of the Constitution, calls the Chamber of Representatives into special session to begin at 1600 on 7 April 1980 at the legislative palace for a period of 5 days which will end on 11 April. These sessions are to be held exclusively to decide if the amendments to the Constitution, approved by the people in the 15 January 1978 plebiscite and published in the official gazette on 27 March 1979, are totally or partially approved or rejected.

The full text of the bill which I have tried to summarize here has been included in the call for a special session made to the Chamber of Representatives. We are relying on the representatives' good will to approve the amendments so that it will not be necessary to hold a plebiscite. If within the period specified, the Chamber of Representatives fully or partially rejects the amendments, the president of the republic will immediately proceed to call the Ecuadorean people, guarantors of the nation's sovereignty, to a plebiscite to decide the issue, which will allow the executive branch the means to govern as it should. The plebiscite would be held in June 1980.

Fellow citizens, the government is going to go ahead with this decision despite all oppositions and obstacles. We must act to save democracy and the constitutional regime in this country. [end recording]

RIGHTS PANEL CONDEMNS HANDLING OF PEASANT INCIDENT

PY020359 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 11 PY

[Text] The Paraguayan Human Rights Defense Commission released a communique yesterday regarding the events that took place in the Caaguazu area. The document states:

"According to information gathered, the origin of these events is reportedly linked to the situation of a group of peasants whose lands were taken away and who are living in the Acaray-mi settlement, Alto Parana Department. The so-called agrarian reform is therefore a failure in its application, since it is creating the necessary conditions for Paraguayan peasants to use violence at a time when thousands of hectares of the best region of the Chaco--consecrated with the blood of 30,000 Paraguayans--were wrongly sold to a fugitive tyrant [Anastasio Somoza] who must return to his country, Nicaragua, to account to his people for all the harm he has done."

The document also states: "The repression unleashed in Caaguazu, Alto Parana and Misiones--according to evidence gathered by the Committee of Churches and which is publicly known, appears disproportionate and violent. It is estimated that the number of dead is much higher than officially announced, and that many of them did not exactly die in combat.

"This commission openly condemns any type of violence, and between life and death it chooses life without hesitation in accordance with clear Christian beliefs. Therefore, it regrets the death of citizens, whether civilian or military, particularly the death of peasants.

"This commission points out the position of the church in Latin America, so deeply identified with its people, and on this day of the funeral of Msgr Oscar Romero, the martyred Salvadoran archbishop, an authentic defender of human rights in that sister republic, it offers its emotional homage to this apostle of nonviolence," the commission's document concludes.

EXILE LABOR GROUP ASSAILS STROESSNER REGIME

PY030357 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Tomorrow, newspapers will publish a note released today in Curitiba, Brazil, by the Paraguayan Workers Confederation [CPT] in exile--headquartered in Argentina. In the document, the confederation charges the army and President Stroessner's personal security police with having murdered 18 workers and peasants. It also reports the arrest of other persons.

The note states that the only crime committed by the peasants was deciding to march on Asuncion to call the government's attention to the misery and injustice they have been enduring. The note was sent to union organizations and to the UN and OAS human rights committees.

The CPT also rejects the seizure of Brazilian newspapers in Paraguay and praises Brazilian journalists for their factual reporting and their courage in disclosing the true national tragedy endured by the Paraguayan people. The CPT note also charges that former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza and Nazi criminal Josef Mengele are General Stroessner's personal advisers.

BRIEFS

FRG CREDIT--A cooperation agreement between the Paraguayan Government, represented by Ambassador Roque Yodice, and the FRG Credit Institute for Reconstruction has been signed in the FRG. The agreement establishes a DM4 million loan which will be used for a sanitation program in San Pedro Department. This loan is payable in 20 years with a 10-year grace period. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 p 12 PY]

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ATTACKING REGIME

PA311313 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 6 PA

[Communist Party statement]

[Excerpts] The country is passing through the worst crisis in its history. Peruvians are now subjected to hunger, gag law and overexploitation. The struggle of the masses attained democratic conquests and made the military dictatorship retreat. We have won rights such as automatic salary increases in the textile industry and the recovery of lands by community organizations in Anta, Puno and Huancavelica, as well as the 10,000 hectares obtained by the San Marcos youth. These are victories which, together with the legalized inscription of the Revolutionary Communist Party [PCR] and other revolutionary parties, have shown the vitality of a struggle whose goal is to create a new Peru in a new world.

With the power of the people, we shall build a Peruvian Peru. This is the national banner with which we confront our serious problems. This is demanded by the majorities. They demand an end to the dictatorship and a leftist government. In the 1980 elections the PCR will accumulate forces for this purpose together with the Naticnal Union of the Revolutionary Left [UNIR] with presidential candidate Horacio Zevallos and Manuel Dammert, PCR secretary general heading the list of deputies for Lima. The lists and the path to unity of the PCR-UNIR political alliance represent a new popular force which opens the path to a new sovereign, democratic and prosperous Peru.

The dictatorship and the reactionary parties which have ruled the country cannot continue in power. The left must assume this task according to a government plan whose main themes are the following:

1. To put an end to the military dictatorship, its abuses, privileges and corruption.

2. To recover our copper and petroleum, now completely in the hands of imperialists, so that this wealth can serve national development.

3. To break the links of political, economic and cultural dependency of Yankee imperialism and apply a sovereign, Third World and nonalined policy.

4. To eliminate the export certificates and expropriate the large monopolist bourgeoisie, reorganizing the state sector so that with the workers' efforts it can serve as a powerful base for national development.

5. The land must be for the peasants and not for the social interest agricultural or organization, CAPS [not further identified] and the great landholdings. The land will be made to yield and increase national food production.

6. To promote full employment by implementing a revolutionary reactivation of agriculture, expanding the fishing industry, building roads and making the maximum use of a reoriented production capacity to create jobs for the unemployed and the underemployed.

7. To build decent housing and establish salaries according to the cost of living, promote preventive and occupational health, grant demands of political-labor amnesty--an immediate and unrestricted amnesty--and also promote the rights of women without discrimination.

8. To give a revolutionary projection to the defense fronts.

Juan Guerrero Donayre, LE 3275525 [cedula number] deputy candidate for Lima in the UNIR list for the Torch of Peoples Liberation.

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SENATE VOTE

PA031950 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1 PA

[Text] Ratifications of the American members of the Panama Canal Commission was the reaction of the U.S. Senate to the speech made Tuesday by President Aristides Royo, a presidencia communique said yesterday.

Failure to ratify the five American board members has been listed by Royo as one of several treaty violations by the United States.

The presidencia communique quoted reports from Washington that the Senate had ratified the U.S. board members by a vote of 77 to 15, "despite the tenacious opposition of Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina."

"Senate reaction came 24 hours after President Royo reiterated before the National Assembly of Community Representatives the insistence of the Government of the United States to violate what was agreed upon in the Torrijos-Carter treaties regarding the integration of the administrative organ of the waterway and other aspects contained in the treaties," the communique said.

The U.S. members of the commission are: Michael Blumenfeld, assit. secretary of state for public works; John R. Bushnell, undersecretary of state for Interamerican affairs; J.W. Clark, president of Clark Maritime Associates; Clifford R. O'Hara, New York Port Authority, and William Siddel, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenter's and Joiners of America.

MATUTINO COMMENTS ON ROYO SPEECH, U.S. 'VIOLATIONS'

PA031748 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 6A PA

[Article by Ricardo Lince: "The Denunciation of the Treaties"]

[Text] One of the most vigorous pronouncements by President Royo denouncing the flagrant violation of the treaties and the rather general and hasty reply by President Carter to the Panamanian president's remarks is darkening the horizon of the Panamanian relations with the United States and is forecasting an active mobilization of the popular forces to support a firm and definite national policy to defend the national interests.

The delicate situation has resulted from a series of actions that include the changes made to the implementation law of the treaties that distort the original document, the deliberate delay in appointing the board of directors, the unilateral direction of the Canal Commission and a policy that distorts the spirit and law of the treaties to the detriment of the rightful interests of the Republic of Panama.

The president has pointed out specific cases so that the Panamanian people will have no doubts as to the seriousness of the violations, cases which constitute a mockery such as freezing the salary increases and adopting basic salaries that are discriminatory for the Panamanians. To deport Panamanians from their housing areas constitutes an open foreign intervention that ignores the achivements of the original treaty and demonstrates that a colonialist attitude still prevails. The plans to have the Panamanian members of the Canal Commission take the oath before a foreign nation is a serious offense to the dignity of Panama.

In view of these very serious facts which President Royo has denounced in front of the nation, the Panamanians must act accordingly and proceed to launch the only diplomacy that the Americans understand: diplomacy of the street.

The Panamanians must be ready to seize, if necessary, the canal administration buildings and provoke, prior to the U.S. elections, the most vigorous demonstration of protest to defend our national dignity, which has been offended, and to support our president.

President Royo decided to put his cards on the table and tell the Panamanian people what is happening with the treaty. This means he is running out of patience and, as president and citizen, he has decided to let his people know what is going on. By constantly keeping in touch with the popular forces of the nation he will be able to take the necessary action to reestablish order and justice.

PDC CRITICIZES PRESIDENT ROYO'S 1 APR SPEECH

PA040409 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 13 PA

[Communique of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party issued in Panama City on 1 April]

[Text] We are headed toward national tragedy as a result of the country's current crisis which is the most intense and lengthy in our history. The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] accuses the government and the National Guard of having led the country into its current situation. As a result of their arrogance and irresponsibility, they are preventing a national agreement which could overcome the crisis. The president of the republic has replied with prepotency and arrogance to the country's desire to achieve authentic political changes that would permit the carrying out of national development tasks which would bring full employment and improvement in the Panamanians' life.

Instead of developing the nation's industry, agriculture and commerce to fight unemployment, the president has proposed more debts, the rebirth of shelved demagogic projects, the imposition of the Cerro Colorado project and more state investments. In the face of the need for changes through the peaceful paths that all Panamanians are aware of, the president has closed the door to the national understanding that is needed and is clinging to the political structures which to a great extent have caused the national stagnation.

The president of the republic and the National Guard must be held responsible for that economic, social and political stagnation and for that call to intransigence when what is needed is peace and harmony. The PDC will not stop struggling for peaceful changes in the country and it asks all sectors to reject the president's call for maintaining unchanged the totalitarian-style constitution that was imposed on the people by the dictatorship in 1972.

Panama, 1 April 1980. For freedom and social justice, the PDC. Secretary General Guillermo A. Cochez.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ANNOUNCED

PA022014 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Juan Jose Amado III will shortly be appointed ambassador plenipotentiary to the government and people of the United States. Amado is currently commerce and industries minister. He will leave that post and accept the diplomatic appointment. This is the first of four or five expected Cabinet changes.

In Washington, Amado will replace Dr Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara who resigned at the end of February to return to his legal practice here.

EL SALVADOR

LABOR FEDERATION ATTACKS JUNTA, IMPERIALISM

PA030119 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 2 Apr 80 p 10 PA

[Paid advertisement by Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] regarding the disturbances during Monsignor Romero's funeral]

[Text] Sunday 30 March will remain engraved in the minds of the thousands of Salvadorans who came to say their last farewell to the courageous priest of the poor Salvadorans who thirst for justice, those who found in Monsignor Romero a voice to speak the protests and demands which the servile press and the opprobrious governments in office ignored during more than 50 years of military dictatorship.

That day will be remembered by the Salvadoran people as a date of commotion provoked by the criminal barbarism of the oligarchy and its armed servants who snuffed out the lives of dozens of humble people who were gathered outside the cathedral and wounded hundreds of women and children who with true religious fervor participated in Monsignor Romero's funeral. FENASTRAS denounces and denies the version of the military and criminal Christian Democratic junta which, with its usual shameful cynicism, pretends to discredit the names of the people's organizations which are represented in the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, making it appear that they are responsible for the savage massacre. In spite of all the hypocritical chest-beating of the ferocious enemies of our fatherland, the truth emerges from the thousands of persons who witnessed this horrible act of fascist barbarism.

These thousands of eyewitnesses reported that a demonstration of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board marched early in the morning through the principal streets of San Salvador to later join in an orderly fashion the funeral ceremonies for the bishop of San Salvador. These demonstrators, who were marching in silence with their left fists held high, were received with applause by the thousands of persons who were gathered at the cathedral, which gives evidence of the unity of the Catholic church and the organization which make up the Coordinating Board, which were marching in a peaceful and orderly manner. At approximately 1140 a fragmentation grenade was hurled from the northwestern sector of the national palace toward the crowd, killing not less than 25 persons. This was also the signal for the elements at the service of the oligarchy stationed in the different buildings and streets near the cathedral to begin firing their weapons and to explode bombs in the crowd, which watched horrified as women with children in their arms, old men and men of the people were murdered.

This massacre would have been much worse had it not been for the presence of the self-defense groups of the people which have legitimately won the right to defend themselves against the attacks of the armed servants of the oligarchy and imperialism. FENASTRAS considers that this new crime against the people has the following fundamental objectives:

1. To openly provoke the people as part of an "extermination and counterinsurgency plan" drafted by the U.S. imperialist intelligence services under the thesis of "national security." The principal promoter of this plan in our country is the notorious and demagogic Yankee Ambassador Robert White, former chief of the criminal CIA in Korea and Uruguay.

2. The cynical statements of the Christian Democratic military junta in presenting the incidents of Sunday's events at the cathedral as the responsibility of the popular organizations try to create confusion and to separate the Catholic Church from the true Salvadoran people gathered in the popular organizations which best represent them.

3. The acts of vandalism and looting of the small and medium size shops in the center of San Salvador correspond to a preconceived plan of the oligarchy, imperialism and Yankee imperialism which, in trying to undermine the social bases and support of the Coordinating Board among the small and medium size businesses, provoked these actions.

FENASTRAS supports the national and international condemnation of these bloody events perpetrated against a people who are courageously trying to win their legitimate freedom. It also supports the communique issued by the Catholic Church which through its bishops has unmasked the lies of the hypocritical members of the military-Christian Democratic junta and holds the same old enemies of the Salvadoran people responsible for these incidents: the oligarchy, imperialism and the Pilates, (the new Christian Democrats).

FENASTRAS calls on the working people to organize massively in their popular organizations and to be ready to lay the groundwork to take us to our final liberation: For the fallen companeros, a whole life of revolutionary struggle. Organize and struggle for the labor class and for the people.

[Signed] FENASTRAS. Responsible signatories Higinio Navarro Angel, Sonia de Milagros Salazar, Manuel Hernandez, Alfredo Hernandez Represa, Cirilo Hueso.

BPR BLAMES IMPERIALISM, JUNTA FOR FUNERAL INCIDENT

PA022348 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 2 Apr 80 p 11 PA

[Paid advertisement consisting of manifesto issued by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc: "Imperialism and the Government Junta Did Not Permit the Carrying Out of Monsignor Romero's Burial"]

[Excerpt] The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] repudiates and condemns this massacre committed against 500,000 Salvadorans who gathered around the cathedral. It blames Yankee imperialism, the oligarchy and the government junta for the slaying of many Salvadorans. It urges the people to participate in and join the activities that will be carried out through the revolutionary organizations to repudiate this abominable incident. It urges the Catholic church to protest this attack against the desires for freedom of our people and to follow the example of its pastor, Monsignor Romero, who always fought for justice and freedom.

It urges the international press which witnessed the incidents to tell the truth to the nations of the world in order to shed some light on the lies that the junta is disseminating in order to hide its horrible crime.

The BPR urges the governments of the progressive and democratic countries to condemn the government junta and Yankee imperialism as the direct authors of this criminal massacre which again stained the Salvadoran streets with blood and plunged dozens of poor families into mourning.

[Signed] Jose Maravilla, Juan Chacon, Elonai Hernandez, Francisco Antonio Alfaro and Ana Maria Gomez on behalf of the BPR.

FPL COMMUNIQUE DISCUSSES WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE

PA040419 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Direct report from San Salvador by Radio Noticias correspondent Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] have executed 19 persons in the last 24 hours. The National Guard of Cojutepeque has reported that this morning several FPL squads occupied the town of San Antonio, 40 km east of San Salvador, and shot the local police chief and 8 other persons, including a woman. According to eyewitnesses, the FPL occupied the town for approximately 3 hours and after holding a demonstration in the public square, they shot the nine persons, including the woman. It was learned that those killed were linked to the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN], an extreme rightist organization.

Residents of the neighborhoods of the city of Soyapango, 10 km east of San Salvador, also reported that last night some 40 members of the FPL went to five of the city's neighborhoods, removed 10 men from their homes, and later shot them. They were all linked to the government and at least 4 of them worked in the criminal investigations section. They were killed with shotguns.

This afternoon, the offices of Radio Noticias Del Continente in San Salvador received a communique from the FPL in which they list four actions carried out in the last 2 weeks of March. These operations resulted in 84 dead and 30 injured among the government's armed forces.

The revolutionary armed operations included the following: On Monday, 17 March, an armed action was carried out in which four policemen who were guarding the main gate of the Foreign Ministry in San Salvador were executed. The communique adds that at 1900 on 22 March, in El Platanar Canton, an armed ambush and elimination action was carried out against a truck carrying combined troops of the army and the National Guard. According to the communique, the annihilation of the reinforcements sent by the army left 75 casualties among the enemy forces--45 dead and 30 injured. The FPL communique also states the enemy was forced to pick up the wounded by helicopter and militarily commandeer the hospital at Zacatecoluca. The communique adds that the FPL is obliged to report, with regret and sorrow, the loss of five revolutionary fighters, who died in this operation with great heroism, fighting against the minions of tyranny.

The communique also states that on 24 March, a revolutionary action was carried out to execute three members of the national police force at the platform scale located on the Santa Ana Highway. It adds that on 29 March, an FPL guerrilla squad successfully machinegunned and annihilated two National Guardsmen who were guarding the Peace Corps building located at North 25th Street, San Salvador.

As motives for these actions, the FPL states that they are a part of the armed and combative response that the people are giving within the framework of the political-military strategy of prolonged people's war against the criminal repression being practiced by the military-Christian Democratic junta, the oligarchy, and Yankee imperialism.

The communique later adds that by these actions, the FPL expresses its repudiation and condemnation of the crimes and massacres that the enemies of the people are carrying out throughout the country, in which an average of 60 compatriots are killed daily in the rural and urban areas by the counterrevolutionary armed forces.

The communique states that the army has carried out large-scale military cordon-and-destroy operations in cantons and entire towns in which they machinegun and bomb the inhabitants.

The FPL communique ends by stating that the tasks which have to be carried out at this time are to strengthen the People's liberation militias and the organs for the self-defense of the masses to prepare and direct local and general insurrections. It states that another action which has to be promoted at this time is to establish and strengthen the Peoples Liberation Army and the regional guerrillas to strike at, harass, wear down and destroy the counterrevolutionary armed forces.

In a third point, the communique states that [the people] must join the FPL and they must become a genuine front of revolutionary Marxist-Leninists struggling for the working class and the people.

The fourth point is that [the people] must cooperate with all revolutionary brothers, popular fighters and guerrilla fighters, giving aid to the injured and the persecuted and providing information regarding the movements of the enemy, informers, repressive corps, military officers and exploiters.

The communique is signed by the headquarters unit of the FPL.

On 1 April, the FPL marked its 10th anniversary of struggle. It is also known that at present a coordinating board of the revolutionary vanguard has been formed. It is made up of the Salvadoran Communist Party, the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the Peoples Liberation Forces. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached with the Revolutionary Army in order that it may join this board.

Yesterday afternoon, Col Agustin Martinez Varela, former minister of the interior in the government of Arturo Molina, was attacked. According to eyewitnesses, Martinez Varela was shot as he was leaving his home. Reports indicate that Martinez Varela was accompanied by Roberto Ramirez and that both of them were leaving Martinez' home in the northeastern part of San Salvador when five unidentified persons on foot fired at them with handguns. Ramirez was seriously injured, while Martinez Varela sustained a slight injury. So far, no group has claimed credit for this action. However, it is also known that Varela was a former director of the national police and that at one time he was director of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute and he served as El Salvador's representative to the Guatemalan Government for several years. He was also ambassador to Egypt.

Two vehicles belonging to the Lido Bread Company were set on fire yesterday afternoon in the northern sector of San Salvador by 10 unidentified youths. The authorities reported that the youths stopped the bread delivery trucks after they had completed their deliveries. They immediately set fire to the vehicles, which were completely destroyed. There were no casualties. The Lido Bread Company is owned by the Molina Cana family, members of the Salvadoran oligarchy. The head of the company, Raul Molina Cana, was shot to death in 1977 when he resisted a kidnap attempt by the Peoples Revolutionary Army.

Raul Molina, Jr, is a top executive of the Central Committee of the National Conciliation Party, the party which governed until it was replaced in power by the Christian Democratic Party. There are also insistent rumors that Raul Molina, Jr is linked to the White Warriors Union (UGB), an ultrarightist organization.

The city of San Salvador appeared desolate and totally calm all day today. The city is deserted, businesses are closed and there is very little traffic in the streets. It is known that today, because of the Easter vacations, many families have gone to the beaches and centers of recreation to find a little bit of peace and entertainment.

In the past few days, El Salvador has been shaken by a number of acts of violence and there is great tension and anguish within the Salvadoran family.

FPL SENDS GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY

PA030107 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces 10th anniversary greetings to Nicaraguan Government and people; dated in El Salvador 1 April--read by announcer]

[Text] Fraternal Nicaraguan people, vanguard of liberation in Central America: El Salvador's Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], a member of the political-military Revolutionary Coordinating Board, today in combat has reached its 10th anniversary, its initial steps of formation. During the past 10 years our people have taken major strides in the advance of the revolutionary process following the route of the revolutionary strategy of integral people's warfare which combines the use of all the means of prolonged people's struggle, which has led to the destruction of all means of domination by the dominant domestic forces and their imperialist masters.

The heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people has led the military tyrants, which have practiced 49 years of despotism at the service of its Yankee and oligarchic masters, to a total and irreversible crisis while the large mass of the people is undertaking a powerful revolutionary and democratic offensive in every field. The people have concluded the long process of unity of all progressive and revolutionary forces and have initiated the decisive stage (of achieving) the victory of the popular revolution and establish a democratic, revolutionary government.

The heinous killing of Archbishop Romero has given the world an example of the unlimited cruelty and criminal nature of the wicked Salvadoran henchmen, who have not stopped and will not stop for any moral, human or even logical value in their desperate efforts to prevent the revolutionary victory of the heroic Salvadoran people.

In view of the total defeat of its bestial puppets, the Carter administration has undertaken an escalation in the form of direct military intervention to try to save the regime of the henchmen, just as it tried to save the sanguinary monster Somoza. Yankee weapons are being sent to the garrisons of the Salvadoran tyranny. Helicoper bases are being hurriedly built, while Yankee military advisers are rushing to provide assistance to their puppets. At the same time, the Pentagon is pressuring and planning intervention by the reactionary armies of Guatemala and Honduras, which are making interventionist arrangements with Venezuela against our people. It is also pressuring the democratic governments of the hemisphere not to oppose its direct military intervention. However, nothing will stop the march of the Salvadoran people toward their final liberation now.

In the past 10 years the people have built their combat organizations, their mass revolutionary organizations, (?which include) large segments of the people. Their self-defense organizations and their people's militias are guiding local and partial insurrection to general insurrection and they are guiding their guerrillas, which are (?operating in all areas) and wearing down the forces of repression. They are also guiding the strategic units, which comprise the frontline of the People's liberation forces. At the same time, other fraternal military revolutionary organizations are being developed.

Amid this multiple combative upsurge, the revolutionary vanguard has been formed. The FPL, along with other political-military organizations--the Communist Party of El Salvador, National Resistance and the Peoples Revolutionary Army--has set up the Revolutionary Coordinating Board.

On its 10th anniversary the FPL has the enormous satisfaction of not only having contributed to the people's massive incorporation into the revolutionary process and to the irreversible and total crisis of the dominant imperialist classes in the country, but also to the enormous, firm unity of all the people in advancing in the final struggle and to the takeover of power by forming the political-military Revolutionary Coordinating Board, the Coordinating Board of the Masses and the forthcoming formation of a broad unity front of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces in the nation to set up a democratic, revolutionary government.

The solidarity of all the people of the world has enveloped the struggle of our people now more than ever before. We ask all nations to redouble their effective and determined support for the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Long live the great victory of the people of Sandino, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front! Long live the solidarity of the fraternal Nicaraguan people and the Central American nations with the Salvadoran people! Let us be alert to Yankee intervention! Death to the military and oligarchic tyranny of [word indistinct] landowners who are oppressing the Salvadoran people!

Long live the 10th anniversary of the FPL! Long live all the heroes and martyrs of the Salvadoran people! Long live the heroic combatants of the FPL, Rafael and Luis, who fell fighting the Somozist beasts in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people! For the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Sandino and Farabundo always united! Revolution or death, the armed people shall triumph!

[Signed] Marcial, supreme commander of the FPL, responsible for the central FPL command.

AFP: TACIT TRUCE OBSERVED DURING HOLY WEEK

PA040257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 3 Apr (AFP)--A tacit truce because of the Holy Week festivities was very noticeable in this capital today following the violent events of the past few days. The extended inactivity in business, industry and government offices led people to leave for short vacations and consequently put at least a temporary freeze on actions by opposition groups. Apart from the (?killing) of five members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in the interior of the country, reported by the police late in the day, there were no reports, or at least no public announcements of political action, either by the government or by the opposition.

In San Salvador, there was movement only in the area of the central market, adjacent businesses and in areas where the poorer classes reside. The rest of the city was deserted, with neither vehicles nor residents, confirming that most of those who were able to do so had left to enjoy the beaches.

The cancellation of church ceremonies and of the customary public processions were designed to prevent the massing of crowds and any misdirection of the objectives for which they had gathered, unofficial sources said.

In statements over all local radio stations, Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the junta of government, asked Salvadorans to reflect, after a very sad and very [word indistinct] week, on the thoughtlessness and lack of understanding of certain sectors of the people who are unable to live in harmony. Duarte also said that the PDC, the only party participating in the present government, for the moment was not considering the possibility of resigning from the junta, which also includes military personnel.

HONDURAS

MINISTRY SUSPENDS TRAVEL PERMITS TO EL SALVADOR

PA031810 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1543 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government and Justice Ministry has decided to suspend travel permits for Hondurans to go to El Salvador until further notice. This decision was made because of the growing political violence in El Salvador, which threatens the security of any traveler. The ministry ruling does not specify if the suspension also affects Honduran newsmen, who lately have been visiting El Salvador frequently to report on events there.

It was indicated here that when the situation returns to an acceptable level of normalcy the issuance of the travel permits will be resumed. It is not officially known if any Hondurans have died in the many violent incidents in El Salvador, but unofficial reports claim that at least 10 Hondurans have perished in the incidents.

PRESIDENT SAYS LITERACY CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN 7 APR

PA011419 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, while opening a new medical center, declared the start of a massive compulsory literacy campaign for adults. The campaign seeks to teach everyone over 14 years of age to read and write. The president said, "this campaign must be organized with the cooperation of our countrymen who do not know how to read and write. All our forces are ready to support this task because we are aware that literacy is a powerful weapon. When all Hondurans learn to read and write they will have a broader horizon and they will have new hopes in their lives."

After announcing this great national crusade, General Paz Garcia congratulated the local citizenry for the construction of the medical center and promised to help in its efficient operation.

Dr Eugenio (Matus) de Canizales and other high Education Ministry officials this morning addressed the country's main communications media to discuss the compulsory literacy campaign proposed by the government. The campaign will cover all the illiterates between 14 and 55 years of age. This is the country's economically active population. It is estimated that there are over 1 million illiterates. The government of the armed forces has declared war against this grave social situation to eradicate illiteracy gradually.

It is planned to decrease illiteracy to 5 or 10 percent through the participation of all sectors involved in our educational process and all Hondurans who want to see their country free of underdevelopment and lack of culture. The campaign will start on 7 April and will be conducted in three stages: preparation, execution, and evaluation. The ultimate goal is to guarantee the right to education to all our illiterates.

The campaign will be directed by the National Education Council, made up of the Education, Government and Justice, Finance, Health, and Welfare, Tourism, and Labor ministries--all under the presidency of the executive branch. More than 11 million lempiras have been allotted to the campaign. A special fund will be created with this sum in the central bank.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS INCENTIVES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

PA032152 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Mar 80 p 7 PA

[Quote mark as published]

[Text] What has the Sandinist people's revolution done to create favorable conditions for the private sector to join in the economic reactivation of the country? With regard to this question, which has been discussed so often by businessmen, the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist vanguard have a specific answer. So far, the idea has been to offer a great deal of participation to the private sector to guarantee the economic reactivation of the country and overcome the crisis in which Somozism left us, but also to convert this participation into real benefit for our great majorities.

Companero Federico Cerda, deputy planning minister, gave details of these tasks to BARRICADA in discussing what private enterprise has insistently described as the "climate" and the "rules of the game" of reactivation.

Part of the Benefits To Serve the People

"The revolution does not want the traditional stimulus of the search for opportunity to disappear," Cerda said, "but it does want a reduction in the search for excessive gain, to be replaced by a system in which reasonably acceptable profit is combined with a primary interest in helping to solve the economic crisis that is being shouldered mainly by our people."

The deputy minister added: "It's a matter of placing at the service of the people's interest some of the benefits which traditionally went into the hands of private owners." "The Sandinist popular revolution has done its part. It was aware that the destruction during the war of liberation and the economic paralyzation during the insurrection left industrialists, primarily small and medium farmers, without any means of self-reactivation. The revolution has realized that it is necessary to finance a bankrupt industry and an agriculture that is in shambles.

Specific Measures

"That is why lines of credit were opened for 1980 to insure up to 953 million [currency not given] for industry, 1,797 million for agriculture and 497 million for traditional commerce. In addition, the refinancing of previous debts to certain sectors--such as the cottongrowers whose debts were deferred by 10 years with a 1-year grace period--has been approved.

"Regarding the case of flour and wheat, the taxes on these items were excused or exempted in an effort to keep the price of bread, a staple, low. This measure represented a decrease of up to 15 million cordobas in tax revenues."

The aforementioned measures are not only seeking to generate better conditions for the reactivation, but are aimed at changing the mentality of private businessmen in order to create a favorable climate and achieve the reactivation to benefit the working people. The government is promoting the production of staples in order to meet the local demand, guarantee stable prices and avoid excessive pressures on the salaries of workers.

Companero Cerda also noted another element of the credit policy aimed at generating favorable conditions for the reactivation. It is the official decree which puts a limit on the rent of the land used to grow cotton and basic grains. This rent was set at 300 and 100 cordobas per manzana respectively.

In addition to these measures of the financial and tax policy, a reactivating tool was implemented which was aimed at guaranteeing the full use of the industrial capacity which is considered important in our reactivation process. This tool is the production agreements.

Production Agreements

"We need to guarantee that those industries which produce export items and staples, generate many jobs and produce intermediate goods for other industries to operate at their full capacity. For this reason, the committee for the negotiation of production agreement was created at the Industry Ministry.

These agreements are made between the state and the private sector taking the workers' opinion into consideration. These agreements are made for periods that range from 6 months to 2 years. These agreements allow the state to guarantee the financing required by the industry, the supplies, the establishment of stable prices, a reasonable profit and in certain cases the distribution of the product.

The workers for their part guarantee certain stability in the production through these agreements. The proprietors have to guarantee that they will meet the production quotas agreed upon and provide satisfactory working conditions.

Companero Cerda said that "all these measures are aimed at eliminating the myth of the 'climate' because they would guarantee stability in the production and the necessary profits regularly sought by the investors."

National Agricultural Commissions

Efforts for a dialog to permit an understanding between the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry [MIDA] and the various productive sectors have also been made. For this reason, the government created national commissions for cotton, coffee, sesame, cacao and all other farm products. With these commissions, MIDA will respond to questions posed by the producers and will try to solve the problems of their production. An example of the work of these commissions was the opening of credit lines for the repair of cotton machineries and the import of supplies.

How Has the Private Sector Responded To These Incentives?

Deputy Planning Minister Cerda hereby summarizes the response of the private sector: "Regarding the farming sector, the producers of basic grains are obtaining a satisfactory harvest which we hope will meet the local demand together with the imports of these products."

According to reports given to the National Cotton Commission up to 22 March, 41,539 cotton manzanas had been reported as sown." Regarding the industrial sector, of a total of 663 firms considered as industries, approximately 296 have been reactivated. Out of the 63 key industries surveyed, the textile industry has the largest percentage of enterprises not operating.

According to Industry Ministry records, only 50 percent of the capacity of the active firms is being used.

"It must be noted that despite the incentives given by the revolution for the country's reactivation, certain businessmen have not only failed to reactivate their industries but have increased the flight of capital from them." This process has prompted a climate of anxiety and distrust among the workers who respond to this by taking over factories at the least sign of decapitalization. In some cases, these takeovers are not justified but in most of them they are because certain typical signs of the flight of capital have been detected.

Typical signs of the flight of capital are: the exaggerated increase in the number of accounts receivable pending collection in branches abroad; the invoicing of exports at reduced prices and imports at higher prices and the reporting of cash sales as credit sales; the request of loans from national banks adducing that the company does not have enough capital when the lack of capital was provoked by the management itself by sending it out of the country.

In addition, the workers have reported that there are cases in which management does not repair machinery right away and delays the purchase of raw material.

All these increase the feeling of distrust among the workers, distrust which results from actions by businessmen who are not interested in the country's economic reactivation.

STATISTICS SYSTEM TO RECEIVE CUBAN AID

PA031955 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 6A PA

[Text] A Cuban delegation lead by Jorge Martinez, vice president of Cuba's State Committee for Statistics, arrived today in Nicaragua to evaluate the assistance which the brother Cuban people can give Nicaragua in this field.

The field of statistics was totally neglected by Somozism. There has not even been a reliable census taken of the country's total population. The first reliable census was taken for the literacy campaign and we were all amazed at some of the facts that emerged. Therefore, the Nicaraguan revolution must now start to build its statistical system from scratch.

Statistics is not merely a dull compilation of numbers. It serves many purposes in a revolutionary state. For example, one can learn how many babies there are so as to plan milk consumption and the need for schools and toys; how many women are pregnant, in order to arrange for the infants' needs even before they are born; and where any how medical centers should be built and what specialties they should include, in order to satisfy the area's needs. Systematic work in statistics provides this and many other possibilities because it furnishes the data on all that is taking place in the country.

And all this must be done because there is nothing at present.

Cuban Aid

The Cuban delegation proposes to learn our needs so that Cuba may help us in every way it can. For the moment, Companero Fernando Gonzales, dean of the Faculty of Economy, will visit us in July to give an 11-week seminar on demography. Two advisers will remain 18 months to give us advice on economic agricultural statistics. Another adviser will also come to help set up the national statistics system and two Nicaraguan companeros will participate in Cuba's 1981 census to acquire practical training.

In this way and thanks to Cuban cooperation, the national statistics system will be strengthened and will advance rapidly.

COMMENTARY: INCOME TAX LAW REDISTRIBUTES PROFITS

PA022019 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Excerpts] The new income tax law announced Monday afternoon will have far-reaching social effects. National firms will pay a 40-percent income tax while foreign companies or their subsidiaries will pay a 45-percent income tax. The latter have to pay more because they take their profits out of the country. The millions earned by the state will have to be invested in creating new jobs; building schools, hospitals and health centers; purchasing drugs and so forth. The truth is that a fiscal reform was needed to promote the revolution.

In this country the poor have always paid proportionally more taxes than the rich. Much remains to be done in this country where the businessmen's tax contributions have been really meager. This cannot happen under the revolution. Taxes are a way of redistributing the national wealth. Those who earn more should contribute part of their profit so it can be used for the good of the national community.

Pursuant to the new law, the state shall perceive 40 percent of the profit of all local firms. But it cannot be stated that this law will solve all the ills existing in our country today. The solution consists in producing more because some companies will not even report profits. We must produce more so more can be shared. We must produce more both in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

This law will also reinforce the context in which private business will operate. Those who are asking to be told the rules of the game now know what they are. They can enjoy and use 60 percent of their profits while the other 40 percent will have to be paid in taxes so it can be used for the benefit of the community. The poor cannot continue to live without social benefits. This is the beginning of capital's fulfillment of its social function. Businessmen now know they will not earn all the money they used to before. They know how much they are going to earn. After the promulgation of the law, businessmen cannot continue to ask what the rules of the game are. All they have to do now is get to work. Now they know.

WAVE OF ARRESTS REPORTED IN RIVAS

PA040339 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] Rivas--A wave of arrests has led to a series of comments in this city. The people who have been arrested during the past few hours include Hector Luis Duarte, administrator of the Revenue Office; Franklin Maliano, manager of Denacal in Rivas, whose car had previously been confiscated; retired teacher Maria Nunez de Chavarria; Pedro Guillen, in charge of the nursery in the International Agricultural School, and Agapito Lopez, chief of public work teams of the municipality.

The reasons for these arrests are unknown. It must be noted that 10 trucks filled with approximately 800 soldiers entered the city on Friday. This city is being closely guarded. Two guards have been stationed in each block while patrols tour the city aboard vehicles.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES TOUR OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

FL031950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] The high level delegation of Nicaragua's Sandinist Front and National Reconstruction Government today described its tour of socialist countries as fruitful.

Nicaraguan junta member Moises Hassan and Interior Minister Tomas Borge told PRENSA LATINA that they have acquired experience in the course of the tour and that they have been able to visualize a vital strategy to develop many areas in their country's economy.

Hassan and Borge, who are heading the delegation now in Czechoslovakia that will leave Saturday for Cuba, the last leg of their tour, said their intitial talks in Prague were encouraging.

PSC SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES REVOLUTION, REFUTES CHARGES

PA032323 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Mar 80 p 4 PA

[Text] Social Christian Party [PSC] Secretary General Agustin Jarquin Anaya discussed the following important subjects, among other things, during a recent press interview:

First, he referred to a sordid campaign, which in an attempt to discredit the Nicaraguan PSC, has been disseminating the report that the PSC has been trying to curb international aid to Nicaragua. He stated the party has been implementing an extensive campaign to instill trust in our revolutionary process. As part of this patriotic effort, party delegations recently visited Italy, Belgium, France, Spain and the United States. These delegations met in Europe with government and nongovernment officials to whom they voiced the need for international cooperation based on respect for our self-determination and favorable financial conditions to assist in our country's reconstruction and thus advance its democratization process.

Jarquin also emphasized that Christian Socialist parties rule or participate with substantial power in several West European countries.

He also said that the PSC president, Companero Adan Fletes Valle, spoke on radio and television during the 14th Congress of Italy's Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

He said Italy's PDC directs the "committee of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua," which gives and promotes aid to our country and had held a rally on the occasion of the visit of Omar Cabezas, Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] delegate.

President Fletes also stated that the distrust exisitng in Europe and the United States is due to some deviations observed within the revolutionary process and to certain attitudes which give a wrong impression of the revolution. He likewise mentioned that human rights violations were not discussed in any of the conversations held during his trip.

Secretary General Jarquin also said the PSC wants to emphatically point out that there is an ill-disposed campaign to link the activities of the permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights [CPDH] with our party. In this respect, he reasserted that the CPDH's work does not in any way tally with PSC's position. Nevertheless, in the same way it condemns human rights violations, it also condemns those who with ill-intentions are using the work of the CPDH to discredit the National Reconstruction Government, the PSC and CPDH members.

The PSC spokesman noted there has been an increasing contamination of the political environment due to a strong dose of blind sectarianism which has actually come to ignore the contribution made by all sectors to national liberation.

This worries us, said the PSC spokesman, because in this critical moment in our process, we believe this situation negatively affects the consolidation of our revolution, which requires the collaboration of all Nicaraguans in a suitable climate.

TALKS WITH VENEZUELA ON ASYLUM ISSUE BEGIN

PA040300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Excerpt] Havana, 3 Apr (EFE)--Cuba and Venezuela have begun here a round of negotiations to analyze the crisis in their relations. This agency learned today that the negotiations began earlier this week, a few hours after Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera returned from Caracas, where he remained several weeks consulting with his government.

According to reliable sources, Cuban and Venezuelan representatives have been holding working sessions for the past 3 days, but a formula acceptable to both parties has not yet been found. Venezuelan negotiators include Ambassador Rondon Lovera and two other persons whose identities have not been disclosed, but which Venezuelan Embassy sources have described as "political personalities." Cuba's interests are represented in the talks by Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon and Cuban Ambassador to Caracas Norberto Hernandez.

The two parties feel the crisis between their governments is clearly political even though juridically it is based on their differing views on the concept of the right to asylum. The only point discussed so far is Cuba's view on the right to asylum, as opposed to that held by the Caracas government.

In order to make perfectly clear the fact that "things are not well," Ambassador Rondon has not yet returned to his Fifth Avenue office and a political and diplomatic stand of "he is here only to negotiate" has been adopted.

1979 TRADE WITH USSR REPORTED; COOPERATION TO INCREASE

FL031628 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Moscow--Trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union exceeded 4 billion rubles in 1979, thereby showing the magnitude of relations between the two CEMA-member countries. In that period, the USSR supplied Cuba with complete industrial plants amounting to almost 320 million rubles. It is estimated that cooperation between the two countries will develop and intensify even more over the 1981-85 5-year period. To this end, the two countries are coordinating their state plans to determine in the future the possibility of acquiring merchandise to fulfill such plans and market their respective goods.

CEMA members have been holding a high-level meeting in Moscow for the past 3 days to examine national economic programs for the 1981-85 period.

COMPARATIVE LAW SEMINAR LED BY U.S. BLACK LAWYERS OPENS

FL032145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The comparative law seminar organized by the U.S. National Black Lawyers Conference and the National Union of Cuban Lawyers has opened at the Academy of Sciences' Council on Economic Mutual Assistance Hall. It will meet through tomorrow. Miguel Angel Duque de Estrada welcomed the participants in the meeting in the name of Cuban lawyers. He wished them success in their work and a profitable exchange of views. Speaking for the U.S. National Black Lawyers Conference, Dr Victor (Good) opened the session. Immediately, afterwards, Dr (Hoss Steven) assumed the presidency. Grenada's Justice Minister and Attorney General Dr Kendrick B. Radix addressed the session and spoke of the revolutionary process in his country and the reestablishment of the citizen rights which the revolution restored.

PEACE MOVEMENT REITERATES SOLIDARITY WITH U.S. BLACKS

FL040123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0053 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban Peace Movement has issued a statement on the 12th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Lurther King in which it reiterates its solidarity with the balck population of the United States for the defense of its legitimate rights. It points out that the battle waged by King, who devoted his life to the defense of the civil rights of blacks in his country, won him the respect and sympathy of all peace- and justice-loving men in the world. It adds that the level and popularity his ideas reached led to reaction's murder of the prominent black fighter. The Cuban Peace Movement stresses that those who thought that the physical elimination of King would make the ideals for which he fought disappear were mistaken. Today those segments demanding a stop to racial discrimination in the United States are broader than ever.

U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR STRONGLY ASSAILED

FL031126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] The situation in El Salvador is becoming highly tense and dramatic. The repression unleashed by the junta which took power with Yankee support after replacing the tyrant Carlos Humberto Romero is not any different from the repression employed by Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua with U.S. Government support and protection.

The Salvadoran human rights committee disclosure that 1,029 persons have been assassinated by the government in that country from 16 October 1979 to date is the most evident demonstration of the degree of barbarity into which the junta and its armed forces have sunk the country. With U.S. assistance, the junta has killed an average of 187 Salvadorans monthly over that period, not to mention that 124 missing persons are added to the horrible bloodbath unleashed in that Central American nation.

No one in the world can have any doubt that, as the newspaper GRANMA recently asserted in an editorial, the U.S. Government and the reactionary oligarchy of El Salvador and their followers are the ones primarily responsible for these massacres and bloodshed by the government. There is nothing more revealing of this truth than the approval of the U.S. [House] Appropriations Committee to supply $5.7 million in military aid to the criminal Salvadoran junta. The action of the James Carter administration in the specific case of this Central American country--just as it did previously in Nicaragua and currently in Guatemala and Honduras--is the thermometer that measures the real face of imperialism, its reactionary policy, its contempt of peoples and of their desire of be free, independent and masters of their resources and future. The truth of such a degrading action has been expressed precisely by the official spokesman of the Yankee State Department, Hodding Carter, who declared that U.S. rulers giving military assistance to the Salvadoran junta is the best solution for the situation in El Salvador. For James Carter and his advisers, the solution of the crisis in El Salvador consists of arming the junta government so that it can increase repression, continue its crimes and assassinate savagely.

Yankee aid to crime in El Salvador does not consist of just weapons, munitions and huge sums of money which includes another Carter request to Congress of $50 million more for the junta.

U.S. advisers, many of their so-called diplomats and CIA agents are working in army and police garrisons and with fascist paramilitary groups. They are responsible for teaching the handling of new arms and to assassinate, torture and make citizens disappear.

The criminal hand of the U.S. Government now emerges in El Salvador as it did against the Cuban revolution from its beginning, against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, against the revolution in Grenada, against the constitutionalist movement in the Dominican Republic in 1965, against the popular Allende government in Chile, against the progressive government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954 and against every liberation movement in our America.

Although its reactionary policy achieved some success in certain cases, it found an absolute response in others and irreversible failures. The last few years have proved this with a reality that imperialism cannot deny or change.

The aspiration of freedom and the determination to gain it are growing among Latin American and Caribbean peoples. Repression, assassinations, missing persons and government oppression in such countries do nothing except accelerate the process of struggle, intensify the awareness of the oppressed and impel popular cohesiveness and action. Undoubtedly, El Salvador today is an example of this. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, upon his return from San Salvador after attending the funeral of the assassinated Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, asserted with good reason: I have witnessed the labor pains of a new free and independent country that is about to be born.

OFFICIALS SIGN CONDOLENCES BOOK AT VIETNAMESE EMBASSY

FL040039 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The book of condolences opened at the Vietnamese Embassy on the death of President Ton Duc Thang was signed today by Politburo members Osvaldo Dorticos, minister of justice, and Sergio del Valle, minister of public health. Also signing the book were Central Committee members Jesus Montane, Manuel Pineiro and Armando Acosta. Since 1 April our people have been coming to the Vietnamese Embassy to show their pain for the loss of Comrade Ton Duc Thang. Architect Ernesto Guevara Lynch, father of the heroic guerrilla, was also there today, as well as representatives of the liberation movements accredited to Cuba.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--King Baudouin today received Cuban Ambassador Gustavo Mazorra on the latter's conclusion of his diplomatic mission in Belgium. Mazorra told the king about the progress of several industrial projects underway in Cuba that are receiving Belgian help. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0059 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL]

JAMAICA

SMALL TO VISIT U.S.; MANLEY EXPLAINS ECONOMIC SITUATION

FL311306 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Finance Minister Hugh Small is to visit Washington and New York next week for negotiations with the commercial banks with which Jamaica deals on an international basis. Minister Small will be presenting for discussion with these banks an economic program designed to show the link between the present holding situation and future development [words indistinct] Jamaica out of a deathtrap along a path of economic self-reliance.

The disclosure was made last night by Prime Minister Manley in a nationwide broadcast in which he explained the country's decision to break off with the IMF as well as the short and long-term implications of such a move. [Words indistinct] Over the next 12 months, the country faces a debt repayment of a $170 million, Mr Manley pointed to the vital need to reschedule the external debt damage. Mr Manley also outlined other measures to be pursued in the face of government rejection of the harsh IMF terms.

[Begin Manley recording]. We will be beginning negotiations with the world finance body and the countries belonging to what is called the friendly donor groups as well as with OPEC countries. The public must understand that it would not be in the national interest to disclose at this time the details of these discussions, but developments will be reported as they occur [words indistinct] the times. At the same time, the country has [word indistinct] to seek as a supreme priority savings and foreign exchange which now go to imported energy. Let me warn Jamaica that we cannot continue what we have been doing in the past to borrow more and more money to pay for the higher and higher cost of oil. In the same way, we cannot go on borrowing more and more to pay for the higher and higher cost of borrowed money. So, it is just as well that we take the course now and face the harsh realities now.

Energy conservation will be a dominant consideration of the 1980's. Equally, the whole country has to be more [words indistinct] itself the prevention of foreign exchange leakage, particularly through the tourism industry. Clear and dominant priorities [words indistinct] production of local foods. Secondly, insuring that export industries have the foreign exchange that they need to produce. Thirdly, keeping tourism on its present forward march. And fourthly, the speediest implementation of a new program which we are about to put into effect with the cooperation of the bauxite companies and the collaboration of other countries for the expansion of the bauxite and alumina industry. [Words indistinct] for the closest supervision of prices and other problems which hurt people. [Words indistinct] the strongest possible action to prevent leakages of foreign exchange.

We [words indistinct] negotiating rescheduling our principal due on debts, any good strategy, local food production, export [words indistinct] expansion, tourism, bauxite-alumina expansion, price supervision and retaining foreign exchange are the key to the short-term programs for the protection of the economy and the reestablishment of a leap forward into the long-term program which we can call "Operation Reconstruction" and [words indistinct] lead to a future of development based on increasing self-reliance. [end recording]

At the same, Prime Minister Manley noted that the path taken by the government would be more difficult than the IMF route, particularly in the short term, [words indistinct] that success would be achieved if all sectors of the country exercise greater discipline.

On the matter of elections, Mr Manley said the PNP and JLP [People's National Party and Jamaica Labor Party] were to submit a joint proposal to the electoral advisory committee for it to proceed without the photographing of electors.

GOVERNMENT REFUTES REPORT OF FOREIGN DEBT DEFAULT

FL031253 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpt] The government is taking immediate steps to refute a wire service report which quotes Prime Minister Manley as saying that Jamaica has begun to default on some $170 million in external debts. The news report orginated from the Associated Press wire service.

A release from the Agency for Public Information points out that the news report could be extremely damaging to the country, specifically as regards the upcoming talks between Finance Minister Hugh Small and overseas financial interests with which Jamaica deals. These talks are slated to be held in Washington and New York next week.

The API statement noted that at no time did Prime Minister Manley use the word default in any of his statements. In fact, the prime minister has stated the government's intention to negotiate with commercial banks and other institutions with the view to rescheduling Jamaica's national debt. And in his address to Parliament on the 25th of last month, Mr Manley clearly stated that Jamaica has no intention of repudiating its financial obligations.

Meanwhile, over 5,000 members of the PNP [People's National Party] have unanimously approved the Cabinet's decision to discontinue negotiations with the IMF for a standby agreement.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC PROGRAM SOUGHT

FL031750 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] As the government moves to get international support for its new economic direction, Foreign Affairs Minister P. J. Patterson has left the island for the Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

Mr Patterson, who arrived in the Dominican Republic on Tuesday, is holding talks with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and representatives of the socialist parties who attended last week's meeting of Socialist International in Santo Domingo.

The former West German chancellor, who has support for Jamaica, is said to have a considerable influence among the donor countries and he has [words indistinct] Jamaica following its break with the International Monetary Fund. The talks with the other socialist leaders will follow up at the government level initiatives already made at the party level last week.

After leaving Santo Domingo, Mr Patterson will go to Venezuela for talks with President Luis Herrera Campins, and details of these talks have been disclosed. However, it's understood that they will cover aid and a special oil facility Venezuela is proposing for countries of the region.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the PNP [People's National Party] international relations commission, Paul Miller, has gone to the United States and Canada where he'll be speaking to black groups, Jamaican communities and student organizations on the situation in Jamaica. In Canada, he'll hold talks with officials of the national Democratic Party which is very vocal in its support at Socialist International for Jamaica's break with the IMF.